(XXXIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 1693.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1779.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

ST. JAMES's, *March* 27.

Copy of a letter from major-general Munro to the lord viscount Weymouth, his majesty's principal secretary of state.

Pondicherry, Oct. 27, 1778.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your lordship of the success of the East-india company's troops against Pondicherry, after a siege of two months and ten days, from the first investing the place. The town surrendered by capitulation on the 17th of October, and I have sent herewith the terms of capitulation. I have to request your lordship will be pleased to lay them before his majesty; and as I have been so fortunate as to have had the honour of commanding troops that have reduced a place of such consequence to the British settlements in India, my utmost wish is to have his majesty's approbation of my conduct. If your lordship may wish to be informed of the operations of the troops during the siege, I have the honour to send you the following account;

On the eighth of August, part of the troops intended for the siege encamped on the Red Hill, within four miles of Pondicherry, but it was the twenty-first before a sufficient number of troops were assembled so that we could attempt an advance. On this day we took possession of the Bound Hedge, within cannon shot of Pondicherry, which prevented all communication with the town by land. On the sixth and seventh of September we broke ground, both on the north and south side of the town, it having been determined to carry on two attacks; and on the eighteenth we opened our batteries with twenty-eight pieces of heavy artillery, and twenty-seven mortars.—Though our fire on the town was very great, yet the enemy's was equally so on us from daybreak till towards the evening, when our batteries had apparently the advantage, and the fire from the fortress decreased greatly. The approaches were continued with the utmost expedition possible; but the obstinate defence of the garrison made it necessary to act with caution, and the violent rains that fell retarded the works. A galley being carried into the ditch to the southward, a breach made in the bastion called L'Hospital, and the faces of the adjacent bastions being also destroyed; it was resolved to pass the ditch by means of a bridge of boats made for that purpose, and to assault the place; while, on the north attack, our batteries had ruined the east face of the north-west bastion, a raft afloat was prepared to pass the troops over the ditch at the same time; another attack was to have been made on the sea side to the northward, where they had stockades running into the water. This was intended to have been put into execution the fifteenth of October, before daylight; but in the forenoon of the fourteenth, the water in the ditch to the southward was so raised by the rains for two or three days before, that it forced itself into the gallery, broke it down, and damaged the boats intended for the bridge. It required two days to repair the damage done; and every thing being ready for the assault, it would have taken place on the seventeenth, but on the fifteenth M. Bellecombe sent me a letter by his aid de camp M. de Villette, relative to a capitulation, which was signed by both parties the next day. The gallant defence made by M. Bellecombe will ever do him honour; and I beg leave, in justice to the troops I had the honour to command, to assure your lordship, that they acted with the most determined resolution on every occasion. I am in a most particular manner obliged to Sir Edward Vernon, and his majesty's squadron, who most cheerfully gave every assistance during the whole siege; and when the assault was resolved on, Sir Edward landed his marines and two hundred seamen, to assist in the attack.

I have the honour of sending your lordship herewith a return of the killed and wounded on both sides, together with a list of cannon and stores taken in Pondicherry.

These dispatches will be delivered to your lordship by ensign Runbold, of the sixth regiment of foot, who obtained his majesty's leave to come to India with his father the governor of this settlement. He has acted as one of my aid de camps since I have been on this coast; and as I have great reason to be perfectly satisfied with his conduct, I beg leave to recommend him to your lordship as a young man of merit. He takes with him the colours of Pondicherry, to have the honour of laying them at his majesty's feet. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HECTOR MUNRO.

[By the articles of capitulation the garrison of Pondicherry, after piling their arms, are permitted to march out with the honours of war, and to proceed to Madras, where, or in its neighbourhood, they are to be properly accommodated, till ships can be provided to carry them to France.]

Return of guns, mortars, shot, small arms and powder, taken in Pondicherry, 1778.—Serviceable; three 36 pounders, eighteen 24 ditto, thirteen 18 ditto, thirty 12 ditto, sixty 8 ditto, forty-four 6 ditto, eleven 4 ditto, two 3 ditto.—Unserviceable; one 36 pounder, eighteen 24 ditto, three 18 ditto, one 12 ditto, five 8 ditto, one 4 ditto.—Total serviceable; 181.—Unserviceable, 29.

Brass guns.—Serviceable; six 12 pounders, six 8 ditto, one 6 ditto, eighteen 4 ditto, four 3 ditto, two 2 ditto, eighteen 1 ditto.—Unserviceable; three 1 pounders.—Total serviceable, 55.—Unserviceable, 3.—Howitzers, six three inch and half.

Brass mortars.—Serviceable; seven 12 inch, five 8 ditto, two 7 ditto, four 6 ditto, two 4 ditto.—Total 20.

Iron mortars.—Serviceable; two 12 inch, one 8 ditto.—Total 3.

Small arms.—French muskets and bayonets 1934, ditto without bayonets 248, rifle barrel pieces 102, wall pieces 60, carbines 44, pistols 556, swords 930, gunpowder 80 barrels, 100lb. each; shot of different sizes, 21,708.

T. MANNOUNG, commissary of stores.

Return of the killed and wounded of the companies troops, at the siege of Pondicherry, 1778.—European officers, 8 killed, 27 wounded; ditto cavalry, 2 wounded; ditto artillery, 17 killed, 61 wounded; ditto infantry, 42 killed, 214 wounded; Seapoys 243 killed, 482 wounded; his highness the nabob's troops, three killed and seven wounded.—Total 324 killed, 697 wounded.

(Signed) H. A. M. COOTE, adj. gen.

The company's troops consisted of 10,500, of which 1,500 were Europeans.

Return of the killed and wounded in the garrison of Pondicherry, 1778. (nearly)—European officers, 7 killed, 19 wounded; reg. of Pondicherry, 43 killed, 143 wounded; European artillery, 29 killed, 69 wounded; Seapoys, 52 killed, 94 wounded; citizens, 3 killed, 7 wounded; black labourers, 64 killed, 148 wounded.—Total 200 killed, 480 wounded.

The garrison of Pondicherry consisted nearly of 3,000 men, of which 900 were Europeans.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, *March* 16, 1779. Capt. Geo. Young arrived this afternoon from the East-Indies, with dispatches from commodore Sir Edward Vernon to Mr. Stephens, of which the following are copies.

[Duplicate, the original not yet come to hand.]

SIR, *Ripon, off Madras, Aug.* 26, 1778.

I SEND this to the governor and council of fort St. George, to be forwarded by the first opportunity, to desire you will acquaint the lords-commissioners of the admiralty, that I sailed from Madras on the 29th past, with his majesty's ships Ripon, Coventry, Seaborse, Cormorant sloop, and Valentine and Glatton India ships. On the thirty-first finding the Glatton to bad a sailor, and ill equipped, I ordered her back to Madras, and requested of the governor and council another ship to replace her. On the eighth inst. at six P. M. I appeared with the squadron off Pondicherry, chasing a French frigate into the road. At eight A. M. descried from our mast head six sail to the S. W. which we stood for, but there being such light airs of wind, we could make nothing of them till the tenth, when at six A. M. we saw five sail bearing down upon us in a regular line a-breast.—We stood for them, forming our line ahead with the four ships, and at noon brought to so, ready to receive them. At three quarters past noon, the breeze shifting to the seaward, gave us the weather gage, when I immediately made the signal to bear down upon the enemy, who had formed upon the starboard tacks. I intended forming our line on the larboard tack, till the leading ship had stretched abreast of their rear, then to have tacked and formed opposite the enemy's ships, but having so little wind, and the uncertainty of a continuance, I thought it necessary to bring them to action, which at three quarters past two became general, and at times extremely close. About three quarters past four the enemy made sail upon a wind to the S. W. Having received great damage in our masts, sails, and rigging, I hauled to the N. E. in hopes of securing the weather gage, to bring them to action again the next morning. We were employed the whole night and morning in reeving, splicing, and knotting our rigging, getting up a main-top-sail yard and fore-top-mast, the others being destroyed. We stood to the N. E. with light airs of wind until midnight, and then tacked to the S. W. but at daylight on the eleventh could see nothing of the enemy. I have since used my utmost endeavours to appear off Pondicherry again, but from little winds, those southerly, with a strong northern current, have been prevented. Their lordships may be assured I will lose no time in attaining it, and if I can meet with the enemy, to bring them to a decisive battle, winds and weather permitting. The ships we engaged were the Brilliante, of forty-four guns, Pourvoyeuse, of thirty-six eighteen pounders, the Sartine of thirty-two guns, and two of their country ships armed as ours, whom I am just now informed got into Pondicherry road the evening of the action, to refit. The Bedborough India ship, which the governor and council of fort St. George had ordered to replace the Glatton, joined me the fourteenth. Herewith you have a list of the killed and wounded, on board the ships under my command, in the action of the tenth.

I hope my proceedings will meet their lordships approbation, and am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

E. VERNON.

Ripon, four killed, 25 wounded. Coventry, one k. 20 w. Seaborse three k. five w. Valentine India ship, two k. nine w. Cormorant sloop, one k. four w.—Total, eleven killed, forty-three wounded.

E. VERNON.

Philip Stephens, Esq; &c. of the admiralty.

Madras, October 31, 1778.

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of the right hon. the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that I wrote to you on the fifteenth of August by the Valentine (a duplicate of which I herewith enclose) and that the winds and currents prevented me regaining my station until the twenty-first, midnight, when I anchored between Pondicherry and Cuddalore. About four o'clock in the morning of the twenty-first, upon sight of a strange sail standing into the squadron, I made the signal, weighed, and gave chace; at daylight, saw the chace had French colours hoisted, which on a few shot being fired at her from the Ripon and Seaborse, were struck; she proved to be the Amiable, Nanset, from Rochelle and L'Orient, last from Mauritius, for Pondicherry, in ballast. At the same time I could see the French squadron under way in Pondicherry road, standing to the N. E. under an easy sail, but the land breeze failing me before I could get near enough to the enemy to engage, and the sea breeze not setting in before five o'clock in the afternoon, and then so very faintly as hardly to keep the ships under command, which with night drawing on induced me to drop all thoughts of bringing them to action until the next morning. I then stood in for Pondicherry road, and came to an anchor, expecting the French squadron would do the same, as they shewed no design of going off; but when daylight appeared, could see nothing of them, nor have they ever looked near Pondicherry since that day. On the twenty-fifth at daybreak, saw a strange sail very near us, standing in for Pondicherry, upon which I made the Coventry and Seaborse signals to weigh and chase her, who immediately stood out to sea, with all the sail she could crowd; and to prevent losing company with the frigates, I weighed and stood out after them; about half past eleven o'clock A. M. saw the Seaborse engaged with the chase, who soon after struck, and proved to be the Sartine frigate, one of Monsr. Trujolly's squadron, who had lost company a few days before in chace. She is a fine ship, only two years old, and a prime sailer, and when she was taken only twenty-six nine pounders mounted, but as she is a fast sailer, (scantling thin) any of our thirty-two gun frigates, I purpose if war is declared, ordering the naval store keeper to purchase her for his majesty's service. From that time I closely blocked up the road of Pondicherry. On the eighteenth of september our batteries on shore were opened against the works of the town, upon which they continued to play until the 16th inst. in the morning, when (every thing being ready for a general assault that night, having at general Munro's request, previously landed two hundred and sixty men from the squadron to assist in the attack) M. Bellecombe thought proper to send out a flag of truce, offering to capitulate, upon which hostilities ceased on both sides; and I have the pleasure to acquaint their lordships, articles of capitulation were signed on the seventeenth, and our troops put in possession of the town accordingly. During the siege, the ships of the squadron took three other small vessels bound to Pondicherry.

I cannot omit mentioning to their lordships the assiduity with which the governor, general and council of Bengal fitted out and armed two ships, mounted with forty guns each, which joined me on the first inst. and are now acting under my orders; as also the zeal shewn for the public service by the president and council of fort St. George, in so readily reinforcing the squadron under my command with three of the company's European ships armed, which on the reduction of Pondicherry I dismissed, that they may proceed on their respective voyages. I have farther the pleasure to acquaint their lordships, that the greatest harmony and good understanding has subsisted between the army and navy during the whole of this campaign.

I have appointed captain Marlow, of the Coventry, to be captain of the Ripon; in the room of captain Young, whom I have thought a proper person to take charge of my dispatches for their lordships, and his majesty's secretary of state.

I beg leave to recommend captain Young to their lordships notice, and to refer them to him for any further particulars they wish to be informed of respecting the operations of this last campaign in India. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

E. VERNON.

Philip Stephens, Esq; secretary to the admiralty.

BOSTON, *May* 24.

Last Saturday arrived in a safe port a prize snow, laden with sugar, &c. She was cut out of a harbour in Newfoundland, by a boat belonging to this place; the boat also took a brig laden with provisions, bound for Quebec.

We hear a letter of marque returned from her voyage into Salem last Thursday, and brought in with her a prize schooner, laden with rum and sugar.

We hear that the privateer ship Pilgrim, from Beverly, hath taken two valuable prizes, both of which are safe arrived, one laden with about 3500 bushels of salt, the other with flour.

Monday last a small schooner sailed from this port for the West-Indies, but was taken off George's Banks on Wednesday, and brought into this port by the crew last evening.

May 27. Monday last arrived here captain ——, in 75 days from Rotterdam, by whom we learn, that a fleet was to sail from Cork for the West-Indies, the latter end of February—transports are ordered to Portsmouth, to take in provisions and troops for Jamaica—an attempt has been made to burn the dock-yard at Plymouth, and another to destroy that at Portsmouth, and great rewards have been offered for apprehending the offenders—the court of Great-Britain keep mum for all the cargoes taken from the Dutch, but they are very discontented at it, as they want them for other use—the mobs have done much mischief in England and Scotland, on account of the papists being allowed the free exercise of their religion in the former, and the sectaries of it in the latter—lord Howe has refused to be first lord of the admiralty—all the Memorials against the ministry, in 1775, 1776, 1777, and 1778, are to be laid before the parliament as the Memorialists request—India

bour hand-bills are frequently printed and handed about England—America has many friends in Holland, &c. &c. &c.

Sunday a schooner arrived here from Guadaloupe, and brings an account, that four store ships with provisions for the French fleet at Martinico, had arrived at St. Eustatia; they sailed in company with 20 Spanish and French ships of the line, in order to reinforce the count d'Estaing.

The Rover, privateer packet, of six carriage guns and 60 men, besides swivels, bound from New-York to Halifax, laden with rum, sugar and molasses, is taken by captain Sweet, of Salem, and carried into that port.

TRENTON, *June 2.*

On the 20th ult. the brigantine Delight, capt. James Dawson, from Tortola to New-York, mounting twelve guns, with twenty-nine hands, came ashore in a fog on Beech's beach on Cape May. Her cargo consisted of upwards of 80 hogsheads of rum, some sugar, &c. Soon after she came ashore, our militia took possession of both vessel and cargo, and sent off the crew under guard to Philadelphia.

By a letter found on board the above brig we learn, that the inhabitants of Tortola had lately suffered much by an uncommon drought, no rain having fallen there for upwards of two months.

It is reported that a number of the enemy's vessels with troops on board have gone up the North river, and that a considerable body of them have landed as high up as King's ferry; but their intention in this movement is not yet certainly known.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 8.*

Extract of a letter from a seaport town in Massachusetts-Bay, dated May 16, 1779.

"Privateering was never more in vogue than at present—two or three privateers sail every week from this port, and men seem as plenty as grasshoppers in the field; no vessel being detained an hour for want of them. We have near a thousand prisoners on board the guard-ships in Boston, and a great balance due to us from the enemy. Cruisers from New-York, &c. are daily brought in, and often by vessels of inferior force; our privateers men being as confident of victory, when upon an equal footing with the English, as they were of gaining it of the French in the *last* war.

June 10. By a gentleman from Virginia we learn, that captain Shelder having formed a company of hunters to join colonel Clark, on their way surprised two Indian towns, and killed about two hundred of the savages.

We are just informed, that the Hornet and Monmouth privateers have taken a sloop of fourteen guns and sixty men, bound from New-York on a cruise.

The Golden Grove, a fine ship of thirty guns, fitted out in Jamaica, with two or three other English privateers, have been lately taken by the French cruisers, and carried into Hispaniola.

On the 24th ult. the brig Monmouth, of 14 guns, captain Ingersol, fell in with the privateer sloop Jenny, captain Noble Caldwell, of 12 guns, within sight of Sandy-Hook, whom he soon obliged to strike to the American flag. Captain Caldwell, his doctor, and five or six men were wounded, one of which soon after died. Captain Ingersol did not lose a man. Captain Caldwell had with him the prize schooner General Arnold, from Sineputuxent for Boston, who got into New-York.

All officers in the marine department, residing to the southward of Hudson's river, who have heretofore been taken by the enemy and permitted to come out from them on parole, before the 15th of May last, are exchanged, and are at full liberty to act in such department as their duty to their country calls them.

Extract of a letter from Port au Prince, dated May 16, 1779.

"The French are making great captures, and daily bringing them to this and other ports in the island. A few days since arrived the Prudent and Active frigates, with seven prizes, one of 30 guns, one of 20 guns, several brigs and a sloop. I presume they will shortly deprive those islands of all their cruisers. They take many vessels of equal and superior force, being well manned. I lately saw an action near the island of St. Bartholomew between 5 French frigates and 5 British; they fought but a short time, the latter bearing away; the French frigates did not give chace, having a number of prizes with them. We learn that count d'Estaing is still at Martinico, and admiral Byron at St. Lucia, and that the land as well as maritime forces at St. Lucia drop off very fast.

"Affairs abroad strike a great damp on our enemies, and we think the war will not be of long continuance. —America will secure her trade and independence. The inhabitants in the British islands are starving for bread. I have met with several gentlemen lately from Jamaica, who inform me they get no supplies, and they wish heartily to conciliate measures with America; but it is now too late, the current of vengeance is turned upon the head of the destroyer. The people of this island have a great affection for Americans, and wish you perseverance. May God grant success to your arms."

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated May 22.

"Yesterday a ship arrived here in fifty-one days from Amsterdam, in which came passengers two French gentlemen, who inform, that on the 26th of March advice was received there, that the court of Spain had acknowledged the independence of America, and consequently would join France in the war against Great-Britain. All the letters from Amsterdam by this ship confirm the above intelligence.

"Two ships of the line were lately sent from France to the coast of Africa, in order to destroy all the forts, factories, &c. belonging to the English, which they effectually performed, keeping possession of one fort only, in which they left a garrison of 300 men; they took 1800 negroes, and a considerable quantity of ivory and gold dust, which they carried to Goree, the loss of which is of great consequence to the British trade in those parts. The above two ships have since joined count d'Estaing at Martinico, who has now a fleet of 19 sail of the line and a number of fine frigates, with which he has been three times off St. Lucia, but admiral Byron did not think it prudent to come out and attack him. The French fleet in Europe daily becomes more formidable, and they have by this time forty sail of the line cruising in the channel. The chevalier de Fabry, with twelve sail of the line, is in the Mediterranean. The utmost diligence is used at Brest, Rochfort and Toulon to fit out ships, and during the last month [illegible] ships, also a number of frigates, which will carry 32 and 24 pounders; and the greatest encouragement is given to people of all ranks, according to their merit and capacity."

In CONGRESS, *June 7, 1779.*

Resolved, That the commissary-general of prisoners be authorised from time to time to pay to the order of officers and soldiers in captivity, any sums not exceeding the amount of their pay and subsistence, in order to enable them to assist their families; and that he make monthly returns to the pay-master-general of their accounts respectively.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, sec.

Extracts from the JOURNALS of CONGRESS.

May 20. A letter of the 19th, from the hon. Sieur Girard, minister plenipotentiary of France, was read, enclosing a note from Don Juan de Miralles, respecting three Spanish ships taken by privateers and carried into Massachusetts-Bay.

Ordered, That the same be referred to a committee of three; the members chosen, Mr. Burke, Mr. Duane, and Mr. Lovell.

May 21. Resolved, That these United States be called upon, in addition to the sum required by a resolution of congress of the second of January last, for their respective quotas of forty-five millions of dollars, to be paid into the continental treasury before the first of January next, in the proportion following:

New-Hampshire,	1,500,000
Massachusetts-Bay,	6,000,000
Rhode-Island,	750,000
Connecticut,	5,100,000
New-York,	2,400,000
New-Jersey,	2,400,000
Pennsylvania,	6,000,000
Delaware,	450,000
Maryland,	4,080,000
Virginia,	7,200,000
North-Carolina,	3,270,000
South-Carolina,	5,550,000
	45,000,000

Georgia being invaded is hereafter to raise her proportion.

Resolved, That the said several sums, or any greater sums, which shall be paid by any of the states into the continental treasury, shall be passed to their respective credits on interest, on the same terms as are prescribed by the resolution of congress, passed the 22d of November, 1777.

May 22. The committee to whom was referred the letter from the minister plenipotentiary of France, with the note from Don Juan de Miralles, dated May 18th, 1779, brought in a report; whereupon

Resolved, That the resolutions of congress, passed on the sixth day of March last, relative to the controul of congress by appeal in the last resort over all jurisdictions for deciding the legality of captures on the high seas, be immediately transmitted to the several states, and that they be respectively requested to take effectual measures for conforming therewith.

Resolved, That the following letter be written to the minister plenipotentiary of France, and signed by the president:

Sir, Congress having taken into consideration your letter of the 19th of this month, I am directed to assure you, that as soon as the matter shall in due course come before them, they will attend very particularly to the cases of the vessels stated in the note from Don Juan de Miralles to have been sailing under the flag of his Catholic Majesty, and captured by armed vessels under the flag of the United States; and that they will cause the law of nations to be most strictly observed. That if it shall be found, after due trial, that the owners of the captured vessels have suffered damage from the unapprehension or violation of the rights of war and neutrality, congress will cause reparation to be made in such manner as to do ample justice and vindicate the honour of the Spanish flag.

That congress have every possible disposition to cultivate the most perfect harmony with his Catholic Majesty, and to encourage the most liberal and friendly intercourse between his subjects and the citizens of these United States; but they cannot, consistently with the powers intrusted to them and the rights of the states and of individuals, in any case suspend or interrupt the ordinary course of justice.

ANNAPOLIS, *June 12.*

On Saturday last, captain Earle, in the schooner Baltimore Hero of 12 guns, bound to St. Eustatia, in company with the brig Lively, captain Belt, the Lady Washington, captain Greenway, and four pilot-boats, fell in with two of the enemy's privateers of 12 guns, with two prizes, off Rappahanock. Captains Earle and Belt engaged them for two hours and a half, and would in all probability have taken them, had not two brigs and schooners of the enemy bore down on them. After re-taking one of the prizes, which they sent into Rappahanock, they made the best of their way up the Bay, being chased up as high as Point no-Point. The Baltimore Hero had three of her men slightly wounded, and was much damaged in her hull, sails and rigging. Two of the Lively's men were mortally wounded, and she is also much shattered.

By his EXCELLENCY THOMAS JOHNSON, Esq. Governor of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the House of Senate stands prorogued to the third Monday in October next, and the House of Delegates stands adjourned to the 2d Monday in September next, and affairs of high importance and concern proper for the consideration of the General Assembly requiring a meeting at soon as well may be,

Thursday the fifteenth day of July next for the meeting and holding of the General Assembly of this State, at which the several sheriffs are hereby enjoined to give public and due notice.

Given at Annapolis, this 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

THOMAS JOHNSON.

By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, junr. sec'ry.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

*** *The printers request those persons who have the Maryland Gazette from [illegible] they have not yet heard from, [illegible] of having the same continued, [illegible] of next month, or they will be [illegible]*

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 28th day of this instant June, at the house of George Mann, in Annapolis, between the hours of 3 and 5 in the afternoon,

THE SHIP GAULEY, BALTIMORE built, JOHNSON, the new GALLEY ANNAPOLIS, and the SCHOONER GENERAL SMALLWOOD. A number of four pounders of Dutch [illegible] will be sold at the same time [illegible]

Petersburg, Virginia, June 05 1779.

For SALE,

THE ship BERNIER, now lying at Broadnax, near Petersburg, in this state. She is a common river built, capable of carrying 500 hogsheads of tobacco, and a very good sailer; is well found with cables and anchors, completely furnished with every material necessary for a voyage, and may be got ready for sea in a fortnight; besides a complete suit of sails, she has a number of spare sails, and a quantity of rigging. The sale will be by public auction, on Thursday the first day of July next, at Mr. Bradley's tavern in Petersburg, where an inventory of her materials may be seen, and on board the ship. At the same time will be sold about 280 hogsheads of prime upland tobacco that was prepared for her cargo; of which 60 are on board, the residue are in this town, and in the vicinity of Richmond, on James river. 1x Paid

Annapolis, June 18, 1779.

THE partnership of BERRY and company being dissolved, all persons having any claims against the said company are desired to bring them in to the subscriber, as no further notice will be given.

1x Paid ROBERT BERRY.

June 12, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sundry inhabitants of Cecil county intend to petition the next General Assembly to pass a law, empowering the justices of the said county to lay off a lot of land in some convenient situation, at or near the Head of Elk, for a gaol and court-house, and to contract with some proper person or persons to build a good and sufficient gaol thereon, and to assess at their next levy court, upon the real and personal property in said county, a sufficient sum of money, by ensuing yearly assessments, to build a gaol and court-house thereon; and that in the mean time the county and orphans courts and county elections shall be held at some convenient house at the Head of Elk. 1 Paid Two Dollars

June 14, 1779.

WANTED, in All-Hallows parish, a CLERGYMAN of the CHURCH of ENGLAND, recommended for his sobriety, to whom a genteel salary will be given, and the use of a small glebe, on which is a neat and convenient house.

Signed per order,
1 Paid JOHN JACOBS, register.

LEFT, at the time the British fleet went up the Bay, in August 1777, at Newington Rope-walk, a CROSS-CUT SAW. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying charges of this advertisement. 1x Paid

Worcester county, Maryland, May 18, 1779.

NOW in the gaol of this county, a NEGRO man called COLLINS, belonging to a gentleman (he says) living in New-Virginia, whose surname is Bell, and that he left him at Dover, in Kent county, in Delaware, some time in October, 1778; he is a small black fellow, about 25 years of age. His master is desired to come and pay charges and take him away.

wt 5 BENJAMIN PURNELL, sheriff.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, May 10, 1779.

LOST by the subscriber, the time when not certain, one State Loan-Office Certificate for 650 Dollars, No. 431, dated 24th July, 1778, payable to Mrs. Jean Stewart in three years from that date.

Any person, on delivering the above-mentioned Certificate to the subscriber, or to Mr. Benjamin Harwood at the Loan-Office in Annapolis, shall have the above reward immediately paid them; and if offered for sale, those to whom it may be offered are requested to stop the same, and to make the person offering give an account how it came into their possession. It can be of no use to any but the owner, as payment is stopt at the Loan-Office. 6 JAMES DICK.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the OLD PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*.